

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MORNING,
APRIL 3, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)
Judge Kemp granted ten divorces yesterday, practically all of them to Japanese.

Bids for straightening the channel of Honolulu harbor will be opened at the United States Army engineer's office April 11.

In the police court yesterday morning, a man charged with having opium in his possession, forfeited bail of twenty-two dollars.

In the federal court yesterday, Attorney Carl E. Marlsmith was allowed \$250 as trustee's attorney's fee in the bankruptcy case of Manuel Freitas Caras Jr.

The Home Insurance Company has declared a dividend of fifty cents, payable April 15. This is the first occasion on which a Hawaiian insurance company has declared a dividend.

It was reported to the police yesterday that early yesterday morning T. G. Tanton was assaulted by two Hawaiian men on Liliha Street near Kukul Street. The men are said to have struck Tanton from behind and to have run away.

The board of agriculture and forestry took action yesterday to eradicate the so-called Spanish vine which is said to be threatening the trees of the Islands. It is planned to ask the legislature to authorize officers of the board to enter private property and destroy the vine wherever it is found.

Koon Soon Sun, charged with second degree larceny on two counts, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each by Judge Monsarrat in the district court yesterday, one sentence to commence at the expiration of the other.

Defendant stole two pairs of hair-clippers, valued at \$17.75 each, the property of Taka Bros.

Information was wanted concerning the present whereabouts of one Franz Nicolai Oskar Dahl, a native of Norway who emigrated to Hawaii some thirty-three years ago. Any person having any knowledge of this party or his present whereabouts is requested to communicate with the Norwegian Consulate at Honolulu.

Petitions for naturalization were yesterday filed by Jose Alexander and W. Bolster. Both men are employees of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. Alexander is a Portuguese and Bolster an Australian. The former's witnesses are Godfrey F. Affonso and A. D. Larnach, while J. Nott Jr. and S. P. Nott are named as sponsors for Bolster.

That army clerks cannot join the national guard is the gist of a message received at army headquarters from the secretary of war. It is held that field clerks in the quartermaster's corps, being in military service and having military status are exempt under provisions of section 59, National Defense Act, from militia duty. In consequence of this their enlistment is regarded illegal.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
Mrs. Edwin Benner who was taken to the Queen's Hospital Friday afternoon suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis, has undergone an operation and is progressing satisfactorily.

Compulsory military training is favored by the members of the army and navy committee of the chamber of commerce. In this strain the chamber placed itself on record at a meeting yesterday. The territorial committee will be notified of their opinion.

With the legislative session a little more than half over, the senate is in good financial condition. Out of a territorial appropriation of \$23,000 it has spent \$7486.99, leaving a balance of \$15,513.01. Out of a federal appropriation of \$11,000 it has spent \$5964.93, leaving a balance of \$5035.07.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Mrs. James W. Jump and her daughter Dorothy, have returned from a visit to the Volcano.

Mrs. Charles K. Abe, of 1457 Auld Lane, Palms, returned to her home on Saturday from the Beretania Sanitarium, where she had been suffering serious illness for eleven days.

James W. Jump and Archibald Scott Robertson are expected back from a fishing trip to Hawaii and Maui this morning. They may leave for Kauai on another fishing trip during the week.

A new class of francophiles will be organized by Mrs. Fred Ort, of the local Young Women's Christian Association. The class will continue for twelve weeks, ending with an open-air production next June.

Dr. R. G. Ayer, the emergency hospital physician, commences a month's vacation on the tenth of this month, and will make a round trip visit to San Francisco. Doctor Hanchett will substitute in the absence of Doctor Ayer.

Howard Benner, son of Mrs. Edwin Benner, was taken to the Queen's Hospital Friday afternoon suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis, and not Mrs. Benner herself, as reported yesterday. Howard has undergone an operation and is making rapid progress.

David Fell, one of the biggest financial men in Sydney was a through passenger by the Niagara yesterday on route to England. He is accompanied by his son J. D. Fell, who will join the Imperial Forces in Great Britain. Until three years ago Mr. Fell was a prominent politician in Australia. He had an opportunity of succeeding Gregory Wade as leader of the Liberal party, but decided to retire from politics.

An aged Hawaiian, apparently somewhat the worse for liquor, who attempted to board a Waikiki-bound car at the corner of Fort and King Streets last night, slipped and fell sprawling on the road. His legs fell towards the moving car, and by the narrowest possible margin missed being run over. The old man picked himself up with difficulty and staggered towards the sidewalk looking none the worse for his narrow escape.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.)
P. H. "Sonny" Ross, theatrical manager from Maui, is in the city to meet his wife and their daughter, Alma. They returned yesterday on the Niagara, after spending several months in Australia.

Miss Winifred Wadsworth of Oahu College, Punahou, left in the Claudine last night for Kahului, Maui, where she will spend the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Wadsworth.

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, quartermaster corps, who has many friends in Honolulu, is now on assignment as assistant to the department quartermaster, Western department, with station in San Francisco.

Miss Ethel E. Roche of the Beretania Sanitarium expects to leave in a day or two for Fanning Island, accompanying Mrs. J. Gibbons, who has been in Honolulu for some time, convalescing from a recent illness.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, formerly with the Twenty-fifth, was detailed as assistant quartermaster of the Eastern department, with temporary station at Charlottesville, West Virginia, by a departmental order of March 31. Colonel Kennon's detail was to muster out the Second West Virginia Infantry, national guard, a work which recent developments has necessarily interrupted.

Mrs. Scott, wife of J. J. Scott, United States collector of internal revenue at San Francisco, who spent several weeks visiting in the city, returned to her home in the Mauna last Tuesday. This was her first visit to Hawaii. Mrs. Scott was extensively entertained here during her stay. Mr. and Mrs. Scott expect to come to Honolulu late in the coming summer and hope to remain some time.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
Mrs. Seymour Van Cleave and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Mauna Valley, who were to have left for the Volcano yesterday, have postponed their visit until Saturday, April 7. They will spend one week on Hawaii.

Frank Hall Crane, of New York City, arrived by the Great Northern, Friday, and is a guest of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Farrington. In the East Mr. Crane is well known in the moving picture world. He returns to the mainland Tuesday by the Great Northern.

Robert M. Morton, who arrived by the Great Northern Friday, comes to take charge of the business of the American Gas Company as Maui manager. Mr. Morton previously held this position for seven years, resigning three years ago to take up small farming in California. He succeeds E. L. Conroy.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Mrs. H. F. Baldwin, of Puna, Maui, arrived in the Claudine yesterday for a few days' stay in the city.

Mrs. Arnet G. Dickins and daughter, of Wailuku, Maui, were arrivals in the steamer Claudine from Maui yesterday. Charles Gay, of Kooniki, Lanai, is visiting friends in the city. He was among the arrivals in the Mikahala yesterday from Molokai.

Samuel A. Baldwin, proprietor of the Halekalela Ranch, Makawao, Maui, was among the arrivals yesterday in the Claudine from the Valley Island.

John J. Walsh, manager of the Kahului Store, Kahului, and wife arrived early yesterday morning in the steamer Claudine and are now spending a short stay in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Rice, of Paia, Maui, and two daughters are spending a brief stay in the city. They arrived yesterday in the Claudine and will return home shortly.

FOUR SCOUT CRUISERS
TO BE BUILT ON COAST

Contracts for what is believed to be the largest single order for fighting craft ever given by any nation have recently been placed by the navy department. Private builders have undertaken to turn out four great battle cruisers and six scout cruisers, costing nearly \$112,000,000 for hulls and machinery alone, and pledged themselves to keep seventy per cent of their working forces on navy construction. The ships are to be built as follows: Seattle Construction & Drydock Company, two scout cruisers; Union Iron Works, San Francisco, two scout cruisers; William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, two scout cruisers; Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., one battle cruiser; New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., one battle cruiser; Newport News Shipbuilding Company, two battle cruisers.

**BUT WE HAVE BEANS
TOO, IF YOU PLEASE****COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado,**
March 19.—The El Paso county bean will become a favorite among epicureans if plans inaugurated at the recent Colorado Springs corn show materialize. The one hundred pounds of beans which were on the first and second prizes in the show were distributed among the first five exhibitors of beans after they had promised to plant them under special conditions and reap the 1917 harvest for seed purposes.

The committee in charge of the show aims at a perfect bean adapted to El Paso county soil conditions and if the plan meets with success, Boston will have to look out for its laurels, local bean enthusiasts say.

**ASKS PRESIDENT'S BACKING
FOR COMPULSORY TRAINING**

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Chairman Chamberlain of Oregon, head of the senate military committee, will ask the President in his forthcoming address to the extraordinary session of congress next week to endorse universal compulsory military training.

President Wilson, it was learned today, is hopeful that the house will rush its organization plans to permit an immediate address by him on war measures. The leaders may decide to form a temporary organization, so that the President can make his appearance Tuesday or Wednesday.

STAR SHOOTING ON
PUNCHBOWL RANGEGeneral Johnson and Lieutenant
Evans Make Splendid Scores;
Guard Team At Work

About one hundred men of the First Battalion, First Infantry, the First Signal Company and First Company of Engineers, National Guard of Hawaii, put in a hard day's work on the Punchbowl rifle range, yesterday. Some very good scores were made at the 200 and 300 yard ranges.

There were also shooting about twenty-five men, ten of whom will be selected to form a team which will shortly take part in a match shoot against a team of ten men selected from members of the guard on the island of Hawaii.

These men were handled and coached by Lieut. Col. Rose and Major Coester, two veteran shots of the First Hawaiian Infantry. The men were paired off and there were several close matches shot during the day. One that attracted most attention was between Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, who is personally helping to develop the best team possible for the national match, and Lieut. "Spider" Evans, the crack shot of last year's team.

Following are the scores at the various ranges shot over.

General Johnson—	
200 yards, rapid fire	48
300 yards, rapid fire	50
300 yards, rapid fire	47
500 yards, slow fire	47
600 yards, slow fire	50
Total	242
Lieutenant Evans—	
200 yards, rapid fire	49
300 yards, rapid fire	48
500 yards, rapid fire	46
500 yards, slow fire	49
600 yards, slow fire	48
Total	240

The possible score was 250, showing that the shooting of both men was exceptionally good.

On the last score, at 600 yards, General Johnson made twelve consecutive bullseyes with an entirely strange rifle, his own gun going out of commission at the start.

Judging by the amount of interest and enthusiasm displayed in this year's rifle practice, Hawaii's guard is on the right road to develop a splendid team to represent the Territory in the national match shoot.

DIX HEADED THIS
WAY AFTER DELAY

The United States army transport Dix is again en route to Honolulu from Seattle, after a delay of thirteen days over her previously announced sailing date. She left previously for the Islands the first week in March but when three hundred miles off Flatery suffered an accident to her machinery and had to put back, returning to port on March 9. The local quartermaster's department was informed by cable that the Dix was then to leave on March 15, but actually departed on the thirty-first. She has hay, grain and feed for the local army posts and five hundred head of horses.

DECISION OF LAND
OFFICE DISAPPOINTS

The announcement that the United States land office upheld the claim of the federal government against the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, claimants to oil lands in the Kern county, caused considerable astonishment among local stock brokers yesterday.

"Knowing there are a large number of stockholders of the company in Honolulu, I was very much disappointed on learning the decision given," said J. L. Fleming last night. "A judgement in that strain was quite unexpected, but I have hopes that the decision given will be reversed when it goes before a higher tribunal."

AS GOOD AS CHICAGO

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
General Office: Union Stock Yards
Chicago, Illinois
Dry Sausage Department
March 12, 1917.Mr. C. D. Evans,
Armour & Company,
Honolulu, T. H.

My Dear Evans—Am very much obliged for the Carnival number of The Advertiser you sent me. It looks as if you have about as good a newspaper in Honolulu as we have here in Chicago. I would say that this is a very complete edition.

I particularly enjoyed the picture on the front page and all the other members of the department were very much impressed with it. I was just wondering whether or not this young lady was a resident of Honolulu. I have an idea that if she is you have already started a campaign. If the original ever happens to come to Chicago, I should like to have a little advance notice.

With kind regards, I remain,
Yours very truly,
R. D. CAUGHENARY,
Manager.MARINES' SMOKER
PROVES A WINNERThirty-second Infantry Band, One
of Many Excellent Features
At Affair

On Thursday evening a big smoker was given in the Marine Barracks, by men of the Marine Corps and of the Thirty-second Infantry, and a large audience of men of all branches of the service enjoyed a lively evening. The band of the Thirty-second Infantry has been at Pearl Harbor for the last fortnight, and has been playing daily concerts, the orchestra being called upon for the smoker, which they opened with three lively numbers. The program was well varied, including five reels of movies, and went without delay or hitch from start to finish, in a way that reflected credit on both performers and directors. Taking part in vocal and instrumental numbers were Lathrop, Wilson, Richard, MacFeggan, and Shirley, and they were dandy, the steel guitar playing making a decided hit. Esau Wilcox, "The Original Nut," kept the house in a roar with his witty monologues. Williams with his "Rag Doll," did some fine ventriloquist stunts, distinctly clever as well as funny. The boxing exhibition was of course well received. Bobbie Moore, of the Thirty-second Infantry, putting on a four round bout with Joseph Thompson, of the department hospital. It was a lively set to, and thoroughly appreciated. This was followed by a burlesque four round bout by MacFeggan and Ferguson, both of the Marine Corps.

It was a jolly evening, and every one present thoroughly enjoyed it, so much so that it was promptly determined to continue the good work during such time as the Thirty-second men remain at Pearl Harbor, holding movie and stunt nights on Thursdays and Sundays.

There were many officers and their ladies present on Thursday, the first of the series, including Lieut. L. A. Clapp, the captain of the Marines, who has made the smokers a possibility, and who has done much to promote same.

The scenic artist was A. P. Gardner, the stage carpenters H. C. Rea and P. Harris, the musical director Francis Leigh, and the managers W. H. Shirley and G. Moter.

"Y" IS AIDING NEW
OFFICERS OF ARMYArranging Classes For Men Recently Given Commissions In
Uncle Sam's Service

Examinations for promotions among the enlisted men of the army and of the national guard has called the Y. M. C. A. into the service of offering work in the night school for these men. Promotions along the lines of special duties and non-commissioned men in the clerical departments of the army will be specially benefited. The new term of the school offering these studies will open next week. Classes are being given on Monday and Thursday and Tuesday and Friday nights.

The commercial subjects given will be bookkeeping (advanced and beginning), shorthand, typewriting, business English, commercial arithmetic and penmanship. Classes will also be started in algebra and higher mathematics, machine shop drafting, spelling and English. Enrollments can be made Monday night for any of these courses. Combination prices are made by the Educational Department for two or more courses in the school. Arrangement of classes, nights, and fees can be had from the Educational Secretary.

MOLOKAI INSPECTION
TRIP STILL UNSETTLED

Whether the entire legislature or merely the health committee of the two houses shall visit Kalanapapa Settlement this year is still an undecided question.

Senator Cooke, chairman of the senate health committee, with whom originated the suggestion that the biennial excursion be reduced to a committee inspection, has not yet heard from Superintendent John D. McVeigh of the Settlement. He expected a wireless message Thursday, in reply to a letter stating his position and his reason for it, and asking McVeigh's opinion.

On Friday, the senator said that McVeigh probably was answering by mail. A letter might arrive this morning in the mail by the Mikahala. In the meanwhile, the committee has made no formal recommendation to the senate.

ARRESTED FOR BEATING

Frank Gomes, also known as Jack Johnson, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having beaten up a colored soldier. He was turned loose. Gomes says that this makes the fourth time that he has been arrested without cause and threatens to bring a damage suit against Sheriff Rose if it occurs again.

CROUP

Every young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Dealers, Henson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

For God and the Right

This morning brings to America the dawning of events more momentous in their certainties for the present and their possibilities for the future than any which have entered the nation's life since the shot at Lexington that sounded around the world.

Today congress meets to declare war upon the greatest military Power the world has ever seen.

Today this nation takes the step that brings us as active participants into the bloodiest conflict of all history, compared to which our war between the States sinks into insignificance and the conflicts of 1812 and 1898 become as the passing skirmishes of outposts.

Today this nation goes upon trial before the supreme court of the nations and the principles of the Republic will be put to the acid test.

The formal declaration of war may be delayed a few hours, pending the organization of a new congress, but for a few hours only, else all our protestations have been in vain. That congress will bring shame upon the Flag today we refuse to believe. That there will be any faltering by those entrusted with the guarding of the national honor is a thing incredible.

Today, in the hour of our country's trial, there should be none but Americans, knowing allegiance to none but to the Republic, recognizing no flag but the Stars and Stripes.

Events of the past few weeks have shown that the war into which we now enter might well have begun thirty months ago. As Germany has misjudged us, so have we misjudged Germany, crediting that nation with the same honorable purposes and the same ideals of civilization possessed by ourselves. Had we known in August of 1915 what we have been forced to learn since, our Flag would have been waving in the vanguard of the defenders of Belgium, with the banners of France and Britain. It will yet wave over Belgian battlefields and march triumphant with those other emblems of Christian civilization when Prussianism is beaten to its knees.

As in the days of the Crusades, we enter the war today for God and the Right.

What Is Treason?

WHAT is treason? This, at the present time, is a question of decidedly more than academic interest, and to answer it the Los Angeles Times has hunted up the authorities. One thing, the Times points out, is that it is not necessary that one should be a citizen of the United States in order to commit treason against it.

"An alien who is domiciled within a country owes temporary allegiance to the government which is co-extensive with his residence under the protection of the government." (Carlsle vs. U. S., 16 Wall. 147.)

For an alien, while such duty exists, not to observe its requirements is treason. (13 How. St. Trial, 227.)

The United States Constitution provides that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Treason is composed of two elements—the intention, which is an act of the mind, and the overt act, which is its physical correlative or counterpart. "The intention with which letters are written is the criterion for ascertaining whether the writing is an act of treason." (6 T. R. 527.)

When war exists, aid and comfort are given to the enemy by any act of a citizen or resident alien which clearly indicates a want of loyalty to the government and sympathy with its enemies. Aid and comfort are given by the communication of advice to the enemies of the government, thereby furnishing them with valuable information as to their future actions or conduct. To advance money or obtain credits for the use and support of a hostile army is treasonable. The communication of intelligence to the enemy by letter, telegraph or otherwise, relating to the strength, movements or position of the army or navy is an act of treason. (Bond, U. S. 609.) Even though the letters containing the information are intercepted. (U. S. vs. Mitchell, 2 Dall. 357.)

Misprision of treason occurs where one who knows that treason has been committed does not, as soon as possible, impart such information to the President of the United States or a United States judge or the Governor of the State or a State judge or justice. (Rev. Stat. U. S., Sec. 5333.)

Treason is punishable with death or, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years and a fine of not less than \$10,000.

The Times could wish that to the other penalties for treason or misprision of treason were added that of deportation or transportation beyond seas. If a batch of hyphenated aliens—naturalized or unnaturalized—who are, to the extent of their opportunities and abilities, aiding Germany in the war which now exists between that power and the United States, could be conveyed to and disembarked on one of the Aleutian Islands, where the fishing is good and wheat and potatoes would grow, nobody would object; or they might be placed on an interned German ship and started for a Belgian port and then, if a German submarine should torpedo and sink the vessel and its passengers, there would be less occasion for lamentations.

Workmen's Compensation

WHILE the Workmen's Compensation Act is before the legislature for discussion and possible amendment, it is interesting to note that the investigators of the federal government recognize the fact that the Hawaiian statute equals the best in the Union, and surpasses all the legislation except in one State in some particulars. A bulletin of the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, issued under date of March 24, an advance copy of which has reached The Advertiser, points out this fact as well as giving much information concerning general compensation legislation on the mainland. This is of particular benefit to the legislators at this time.

In the rapid spread of workmen's compensation legislation in this country the fact is often overlooked that many of the laws adopted are far less comprehensive than their mere titles would indicate. Because thirty-five States and Territories, with some seventy-five per cent of the employed population, have adopted such laws it is frequently assumed that a similar proportion of the wage workers of the country are now fully and properly insured against the loss and suffering of industrial accidents. That this is not true is emphasized in this Bulletin, entitled "Workmen's Compensation in the United States and Foreign Countries."

The Bulletin presents a detailed comparison of the principal features of the various State compensation laws. The comparison brings out most striking differences, particularly as regards the proportion of workers covered and the scale of compensation benefits. No State compensation act covers all employees. In the first place most of the acts are elective. Employers who do not accept are penalized but in spite of this there are always a number who refuse to elect. In the second place, all of the acts purposely exclude certain classes of employees. Thus, agricultural workers, domestic servants and casual employees are almost everywhere excluded. Also there is an important group of acts which apply only to a list of employments declared to be especially hazardous, although in practice they may be no more hazardous than others not included. Again, a considerable number of acts apply only to employers having less than a certain number of employees, the minimum being in one case as high as eleven.

The result of these limitations and exclusions is to restrict the benefits of compensation very often to only a rather small fraction of the total number of workers. The Bulletin makes a rough estimate of the proportion covered in each State, the estimate being based on the liberal assumption that election has been made by all employers affected in States having elective laws. In only two instances, New Jersey and Hawaii, do the acts include at best as many as ninety per cent of the total workers and only seven States cover eighty per cent or over.

Similarly striking are the differences between the several acts as regards the benefits paid in case of injury. A few extreme instances may be cited. Thus, in the case of a fatal injury occurring in the State of Oregon the widow and children may receive in total as much as \$13,480, whereas in Vermont the maximum would be \$1830 and under the Oklahoma act no benefits at all are paid in case of death. For loss of a hand the Alaska act may pay as much as \$2640, while the maximum for the same injury in Colorado is but \$780. Again, in Oregon and Porto Rico cash benefits are paid for injuries of no matter how brief duration, whereas in Colorado no cash benefits are paid for disabilities of less than three weeks. Further, Washington and Wyoming, at one extreme, make no provision for medical service, this expense falling entirely on the worker, whereas, at the other extreme, several States, as Connecticut, Massachusetts and California, may pay for all necessary medical and hospital service, without limit as to time or amount.

The words "accident" and "injury" have different meanings in different places. Generally speaking, the practice has been to limit compensation to accidental injuries in the strict sense. There is a tendency, however, to broaden the term so as to take in the more subtle injury of occupational disease, such as lead poisoning, wood alcohol blindness and anthrax. Massachusetts is the only State in which this has been regularly done and approved of by both the administering board and the courts. But the California act was recently amended so as to include occupational diseases and in certain other States the commissions have so interpreted the law only to be overruled by the courts.

It appears, therefore, that practically all of the State compensation acts now in force need enlarging and liberalizing before they can be regarded as furnishing adequate protection to the whole body of wage earners. This, the Bulletin points out, has been a general tendency of recent amendments. In no case has a compensation system once introduced been repealed. But in a number of instances inferior acts have been superseded by better ones and in all cases where the courts have held particular acts unconstitutional the States affected have proceeded to enact new laws that would meet the necessary legal tests and, if no other way offered, the constitutions have been amended.

In addition to reproducing in full the text of the American laws now in force the Bulletin summarizes the important features of the laws of foreign countries. It also presents a comprehensive analysis of the decisions of the courts and of the various administrative commissions.